THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864. [No. 93.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

The exchange of the fifty Yankee officers, who have been confined for some months in this city, for the fifty Confederate officers of nearly similar rank, who were recently placed within the lines and under the control of Gen. Foster, took place yesterday, as had been previously arranged and announced. The exchange, though quite a novel affair in this neighborhood, passed off in a manner so smooth and decorous as to reflect much credit upon the officers who managed the delicate negotiation, in behalf of their respective Governments.

At 8 o'clock the steamer Chesterfield, Capt. Ferguson, carrying the prisoners, with little or no guard, but with quite a large company of citizens and officers, slipped her cables and steamed from Crisholm's Mill wharf down the harbor. The morning was fine, and there was just enough breeze to ruffle the folds of the white truce flag at the bow. In passing certain portions of our works, the prisoners, who had previously enjoyed the freedom of the boat, were placed in the cabin, so as to remove the possibility of any detrimental information being communicated to the enemy, as the result of their observations. But when the steamer had got beyond Fort Sumter, this restriction was removed and the prisoners appeared upon deck as before. Upon beholding the gridiron ensign floating over Gregg, Wagner and the Middle Battery, the Yankees gave vent to their joy at the sight of their "old flag." Soon after 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for the exchange, the Yankee truce boat, the Cosmopolitan, a fine river steamer, came steaming in. The two vessels anchored about fifty yards apart, and Col. John F. Lay, our Agent of Exchange, went aboard the enemy's steamer. The consultation that ensued was long and anxious; but, finally, a happy issue was reached, and the exchange began, the officer superintending matters on the side of the enemy being Maj. Anderson, of the staff of Gen. Foster.

The names of the Yankee prisoners were called out in succession, and, as called, they clambered upon the deck of the Cosmopolitan. A similar process soon brought our own gallant officers aboard the Chesterfield. For some time there then ensued a considerable intermingling of the occupants of the two vessels. About half past twelve o'clock the signal to depart was given, and, amid the strains of 'Home, Sweet Home,' from the Yankee band, the steamers separated. The trip up to the city proved a very pleasant one. An abundant collation had been provided for our returned prisoners, of which they partook with evident appetite. In passing the various posts of the harbor they were everywhere saluted with rousing cheers from the men arranged upon the parapets. The cheers were heartily answered. As the boat passed Fort Ripley, the guns of that post thundered forth a salute. The steamer was met midway between Fort Sumter and Charleston by a barge containing Maj Gen. Jones, Brig. Gen. Ripley, and Cols. Alfred Rhatt and Geo. P. Harrison.

We give below the list of the officers exchanged:

LIST OF CONFEDERATE OFFICERS EXCHANGED.

Maj Gen Edward Johnson, Virginia.
Maj Gen Frank Gardner, Louisiana.
Brig Gen Geo H Stewart, Maryland.
Brig Gen J J Archer, Virginia.
Brig Gen M Jeff Thompson, Missouri.
Col James N Brown, 14th South Carolina.
Col H M Barbour, 37th North Carolina.
Col R W Carter, 1st Va Cavalry.
Col Norvell Cobb, 44th Va Infantry.
Col B E Candill, 10th Kentucky Cavalry.
Col B W Duke, 2d Kentucky.
Col W H Forney, 10th Alabama.
Col W J Ferguson, 16th Va.
Col J M Hanks, Kentucky Cavalry.
Col R C Morgan, Kentucky.
Col W H Peebles, 44th Georgia.
Col James Pell, Forrests's Cavalry.
Col Vandavender, 50th Va.
Col W W Ward, Tennessee
Lt Col James T Tucker, 7th Regiment.
Lt Col James T Brown, Forrests's Cavalry.
Lt Col P E Davant, 36th Georgia.
Lt Col Wm Lee Davidson, 7th North Carolina.
Lt Col J P Fitzgerald, 23d Va.
Lt Col C L Haynes, 27th Va.
Lt Col D H L Marty, 10th Va.
Lt Col W M Parsley 3d North Carolina.
Lt Col A L Swingley, ——
Lt Col M J Smith, Artillery.
Lt Col O A Patton, ——
Maj D W Anderson, 44th Va.
Maj J W Caldwell, 1st Kentucky.
Maj J T Carson, 12th Georgia.
Maj W T Ennell, 3d North Carolina.
Maj J E Gross, A A G.
Maj E M Henry, 4th Missouri.
Maj H G A Higley, Commissary Subsistence.
Maj W H Manning, 6th Louisiana.
Maj E A Nash, 4th Georgia.
Maj L J Perkins, 50th Va.
Maj E J Sanders, Sanders' Battery.
Maj Thos Steele, 3d Kentucky.
Maj T E Upshaw, 13th Va.
Maj F F Warley, 2d South Carolina Artillery.
Maj Thos B Webber, 2d Kentucky.
Maj J M Wilson, 7th Louisiana.
Maj G H Smith, A A G, Major General Wheeler.
Lieut A Dupre, A D C, Major General Gardner's staff.
Lieut T G Jackson, A D C, Brigadier General Anderson's Staff.
Lieut J A Jacques, A D C, Volunteer to General Gardner.

THE ARGUELLES CASE.

A number of slaves imported from Africa, in violation of the Spanish law, were seized by the Cuban authorities, and were for a time, placed in the hands of Arguelles, an officer of the government. A number were provided for in accordance with law, but it appeared upon examination, that Col. Arguelles, had sold a considerable number to Cuban planters, and pocketed the proceeds. When the transaction was discovered, Arguelles, to avoid punishment, fled to the United States. Application was made to Secretary Seward by the Colonial authorities for the arrest and delivery of the fugitive. There was no treaty in existence between Spain and the United States for the rendition of criminals fleeing from justice from one country to the other; and there was legal process by which Arguelles could be surrendered. Seward, however, was equal to the occasion. He imagined there was an opportunity by which he could exhibit the power of the administration, the little concern he felt for the laws of his country, and at the same time place the Spanish Government—not very well disposed towards the United States—under obligations to the government at Washington.

He instructed Mr. Tassera to have a vessel ready to receive the fugitive, rung his bell, gave orders to the U. S. Marshall at New York for the arrest of Arguelles, handed him over to Mr. Tassera's agent, and he was safely landed in Cuba. The Governor General of Cuba complimented Mr. Seward upon his shrewdness and the disposition he had shown to comply with Mr. Tassera's demand. So far, all went well.

The State authorities, however, took the matter in hand, warrants were issued for the arrest of the Marshal, and those aiding him, on a charge of kidnapping, and their trial is to take place before Judge Russell, of the city of New York. With the Federal army to back him, Fort Lafayette convenient, and a Governor of the State devoid of firmness and honesty, Seward knew that his tools had nothing to fear from the law.

But he has met a rebuff, and been condemned in a quarter least expected; and if Seward were capable of shame, he must be extremely mortified to find instead of praise and commendation that the Spaniards, with that high sense of honor for which they are distinguished, condemn his action, and express their astonishment that he could lend himself to so disreputable an act.

The following paragraph is from the New York *Courier des Uuts Unis*:

"Madrid papers just received give us the effect produced in Spain by the kidnapping of Colonel Arguelles. The Spanish papers all blame Mr. Seward for his singular conduct, while they express their astonishment that the Cabinet Minister of a great people could lend himself to so disreputable an act. The *Epana*, the *Correspondencia*, the *Espiritu Publico*, severally express the conviction that Mr. Tassera had no right whatever to demand the extradition of Arguelles,' and that he, more than any other person, must have been astonished at the success of his demands upon Mr. Seward, that our Premier condescend to listen to such proposition."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Bushels.	Pounds.
Wheat,	60
Shelled Corn,	56
Corn in the ear,	70
Peas,	60
Rye,	56
Oats,	32
Barley,	47
Irish Potatoes,	60
Sweet Potatoes,	55
White Beans,	60
Castor Beans,	46
Clover Seed,	60
Timothy Seed,	45
Flax Seed,	56
Hemp Seed,	44
Blue Grass Seed,	44
Buckwheat,	52
Dried Peaches,	33
Dried Apples,	24
Onions,	57
Salt,	50
Stone Coal,	80
Malt,	38
Bran,	20
Turnips,	55
Plastering Hair,	8
Unslacked Lime,	80
Corn Meal,	48
Fine Salt,	55
Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,
July 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENIOR CLASS OF Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that there were not men enough of that class enrolled to form a company in any one county; it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 50 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August, at the following places, to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the county of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamston.

II. Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, will superintend the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

III. Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will call upon the militia officers to aid them and will spare no pains to secure the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

IV. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of North Carolina to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in repelling raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is to his interest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come too, as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed,) HUGH L. COLE,
88—td. Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS BARRINGER, COMmanding Brigade of Cavalry Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march or on battle-fields or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except where under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

Gen. Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of
General R. E. Lee.
[Signed.] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
A. N. V.

Under this authority I desire especially to gather up Mod-delian saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely those saddles being withheld faom it, often abetracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "horse details," are requeired to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be re-paid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments; but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER,
89—2w. Brigadier General.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horrizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 gals. to 120 gallons, for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 71—1mpd.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasure: in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington. Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

82—tf. C. B. HARRISON,
C. S. Depository.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS'
Goldsboro', N. C.
July 25th, 1864. 82—d&wlm.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be losed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

Headquarter's Reserve, N. C.,
[Extract.] RALEIGH, August 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

I. CAPTAINS OF SENIOR RESERVE, IN THE SEVERAL counties of the State of North Carolina, where Companies have been organized, will assemble them at their respective Court Houses, every Saturday at 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction.

By Command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. G.

August 4th, 1864. 89—7t.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE-sumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

Rev. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED BY MR. BERKLEY CONE, OF Stanhope, Nash county, although 53 years old, to state that he is still prepared to catch Runaway Negroes, having two splendid packs of Georgia blood hounds. He solicits the patronage of the public generally.

August 8th, 1864. 17—w2mpd.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

SHOES! SHOES!!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Greensboro', N. C.
August 2d, 1864. 16—w3t.

THE

Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustun S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	35 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.
July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Greasman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morchead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Fe.rbee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry: The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 3 th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 3d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 35th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	For

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 9, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Election Returns.

We give such returns as we have received from a number of counties, since yesterday's issue:

BRUNSWICK—Senate, Pritchett 297, Ellis 269.—Commons, Lloyd 86, Russell 321, Ross 182, Wilson 8. Sheriff, Galloway 363, Allen 279.

CARTERET AND JONES—Arendell (Vance man) re-elected to the Senate by a large majority.

JONES—Simmons, (Vance man), elected to the Commons.

CARTERET—Col. Stephen D. Poole, (Vance man) elected to the Commons.

EDGECOMBE—Senate, J. H. Powell 700, C. S. Braswell 104. Commons, David Cobb 565, L D. Farmer 459, Capt. F. G. Pitt 294. Dr. J. J. Lawrence 226, J. S Staton 96. Capt. Jno. S. Dancy, (not a candidate,) 148. Sheriff, Jos. Cobb 642, R. S. Petway 133.

STOKES—J E Mathews (Vance) 445, Boner (Holden) 215. Commons, W H Flynt 205, Thos Martin 186, S King 119, F Lynch 48—all Vance men—W C Matthews (Holden) 151. Sheriff, S Edwards 398, J B Vaughn 364.

HALIFAX—Senate, M L Wiggins (Vance, no opposition) 761. Commons, Dr H Joyner 597, A H Davis 522, D C Clark 268, M T Whitaker 394. Sheriff, J S Snow 707, Wm Firmer 145. All Vance.

PITT—Senate, W E Blount 540, Williams 357. Commons, J T Albritton 533, C Perkins 488, Sheperd 422, Taft 381.

DUPLIN—Senate, W R Ward 418, J D Stanford 670. Commons, Z Smith 399, Houston 362, A M Faison 360, J R Wallace 228, W Hodges 216. Sheriff, J W Hinton, elected.

HALIFAX—Senate, Wiggins, (Vance) 761. Commons, Joyner 597, Davis 522, Whitaker 894, Clarke 268. Sheriff, Snow 707, Fenner 145. All Vance men.

DAVIE—Senate, W B March 446, Boyden 348. Rowan and Davie, March 1072, Boyden 859. Commons, R F Johnson 299, J R Williams 266, B F Eaton 167. Sheriff, W A Meroney elected.

ROBESON—Senate, Leitch 486, McArthur 328, McQueen 196. Commons, Bethune 576, Morisey 462, ReRae 320, McMillan 274. Sheriff, King elected.

NORTHAMPTON—Senate, J B Odom 450, W S Copeland 348. Commons, Samuel J Calvert 382, Jesse Fiythe 352, Saml T Stancill 425, Wm J Rogers 375. Sheriff, Saml A Warren 427, Jas K Long 141, Spier W Wood 42.

BUNCOMBE—Senate, Patton 827, Bennett 227. Commons, Gudger 550, Brevard 302, Crossee 82, Duckee 85 Sheriff, Young 540, Morris 405, Weaver 68, Shipman 22

STANLY—Senate, McEachan 434, Alison 14. Commons, Harris 341, Green 245. Sheriff, Marshal 352, Man 283.

MONTGOMERY—Senate, Crump 294, Right 278. Commons, Davis 256, Jordan 293. Sheriff, McAuly 219, Lander 166, Andrews 91, Lassiter 40.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT—Senate Wright 1,138, McDaniel 697. For the Commons, Shepherd 1,167, McCormick 841, McKay 809, McLean 861, McDuffie 618, J. P. McLean 566, McNeill 373, Kirkpatrick 188, Bethune 84.

Buncombe for Vance.

Holden and his echo have claimed that the transmontane counties would vote against Gov. Vance by large majorities. We have received our first bulletin from across the Blue mountains, and it is to the effect that Buncombe, the home of Gov. Vance, where he is best known, has given him 604 majority. This is quite equal to our expectations. In a day or so we shall hear from most of the other Western counties, all of which, possibly with one exception, will follow in the wake of Buncombe.—Buncombe still fondly cherishes Z. B. VANCE as her favorite son, and she will never disown him as a recreant, so long as he stands by the people of the State, battling, as he has ever done, for their rights and for the honor and glory of North Carolina.—Although a native of Buncombe, he is a Governor for the *whole people* of the State, and he has never been guilty of neglecting the interests of any portion of the State to promote those of another.

The county of Wake, whereof Mr. Holden is a citizen, and where he is best known, has repudiated him. The people have said to him, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

☞ The *true* Conservatives owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Messrs. Rogers, Fowle, Laws and Utley, for the able and successful manner in which they conducted the canvass in this county.

When these gentlemen took the field, the odds were overwhelmingly against them, and the most sanguine of their friends feared defeat for them all, and believed that the county would go largely for Holden. A few days before the election, Holden claimed Wake for himself by a *thousand* majority, and asserted that the whole county ticket would be elected by *handsome* majorities. But see the result: Vance carries the county by over two hundred—Fowle is elected, and the other candidates defeated, if defeated at all, by small majorities. The result in this county alone is a *sore* defeat to our opponents.

Considering all things, Wake has done well, and her candidates *nobly—none better.*

☞ The *Progress* indulges the hope "that all the bitterness engendered by the contest (for Governor) has been buried with the election, and that we shall hear no more of it." Who is responsible for the 'bitterness engendered?' No body but Mr. Holden. There would have been not only no bitterness, but no contest, but for the self-nomination of Mr. Holden. He is responsible primarily for all the bad feeling and bad blood that characterized the late contest. He would have it so; now then let him drink the bitter cup to the dregs. But, so far as we are concerned, we shall manipulate Mr. Holden and his friends with a light and gentle hand, unless they make an effort to revive their abominable heresies. Then they may stand from under.

☞ We are in receipt of a letter from A. J. Roberts, of Burnsville, Yancey county, denying that he was a Holden candidate for the Senate in that district. He says he was not a candidate at all. We cheerfully make this correction. Our friend, who gave us the information, only spoke of it as a rumor.

Burning of Chambersburg.

The burning of this Yankee town by McCausland, has excited not a little comment in the newspapers, both North and South. The Yankees have just discovered that it is a horrible thing for private property to be appropriated or destroyed by the public enemy. Their vandal hordes have been devastating and laying waste the fairest portions of the South for upwaads of three years, and have just discovered that it is savage and unchristian for an invading army to destroy private property! Really we think the cremation of Chambersburg one of the most fortunate events that have occurred during the progress of the war; for had the torch not been applied to that town, the Yankees might have continued in ignorance of the cruelty and vandalism of such an act for years. Verily, Gen. McCausland is one of the best christian missionaries we ever remember to have seen, read, or heard of. He has set the Yankee nation to thinking about the true principles of civilized warfare. He has caused them to go to their musty book shelves and learn the meaning of the two Latin words, "*Lex talionis.*" We are glad they have been brought to realize that the law of retaliation has been recognized as a just law, ever since the days of Noah. And by studying the history of the various wars and revolutions recorded by the faithful historian, they will find that the people of the Confederate States have exercised more forbearance, more christian fortitude, under the severest trials, than any nation or people ever known or read of.

"Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," is an adage which seems to have been entirely forgotten by the Yankee nation. They could fiddle and dance over our conflagrations—but they put up a terrible howl and show ineffable anguish over their own. It was well enough for *them* to burn the town of Washington in this State—but the burning of *Chambersburg* by them is a sin scarcely less than that which is unpardonable.

We heartily approve of the burning of Chambersburg—we wish the torch to be further applied, until the *lex talionis* is carried out to the fullest extent. Forrest and McClausland have found out what has long been a *desideratum.* The sanguinary vengeance of Fort Pillow and this fiery lesson administered at Chambersburg, are "shining examples," and will certainly open the eyes of the Yankees to the guilt and barbarity of such modes of warfare, and, more than anything else, make them desist from them in the future.

What Subjugation Means.

The Yankee scheme of subjugation, says the Richmond *Whig*, contemplates, so far as any hope of success is yet entertained, not merely the establishment over us of a government we have repudiated, and the appropriation and division among themselves of our property and substance, but the overthrow of our institutions, the extirpation of our creeds, customs, and manners, the subversion, in fact, of our civilization and religion, and the substitution of their own therefor. Their Parson Beecher disclosed the whole design last year, when he said: 'If the war should last twenty years, and I should lose every child, I would regard it a light sacrifice, for the establishment of New England ideas, religions and schools at the South.'

They would not only rule us politically, but they would revolutionize us socially and morally. All that is distinctive in our modes of life and habits of thought, in our opinions and feelings, our laws and usages, they would obliterate, and re-create us in their own image, 'a little lower' than their angelic selves, that we might be hewers of wood and drawers of water to them and their children. To this end, wherever they have succeeded in overrunning any portion of our territory, they have stripped churches of their pastors and schools of their teachers, and have undertaken, in the characteristic language of Lincoln, to 'run the churches' under the ministration of blue nosed sneaks and canting slyboots, and to deliver up the schools to psalm-singing pedagogues and peaked-face school marms. They have seen that either the better lineage or different institutions and culture of the South produce a race superior to themselves, and, despairing of rising to an equality with us, they are determined to crush us down to a level with themselves; nay, to humble and degrade us into being their slaves. Nothing short of this will satisfy their malignity and appease their envy. 'I intend to crush the proud, rebellious spirit of you Virginians,' was the language of their Gen. Hunter to a lady at the Sweet Springs. 'I organized this raid for the especial purpose of making the women suffer.' 'I am coming back,' said the fleeing coward, 'to burn your grain fields, to make a desert of the 'Pride of the Earth,' to desolate your country, and to starve women and children.' That's the plan!

The catiffs cannot face our men of war, but they gloat like demons from the lowest pit over the thought that they can, in the persons of the innocent and helpless ones we love more than our own lives, strike us blows that we will feel with a far intenser pang than if inflicted on ourselves. They hope, through the wasted forms and hollow eyes and failing voices of those dearest to us on earth, to address to us arguments in favor of submission that we cannot resist. They little know the martyr spirit of the very victims they would use to coerce us into surrender and subjection! As little do they know the sacrificial fortitude that would sustain our men in dedicating those victims in death, sooner than to degradation and infamy. No suffering that the cunning and merciless malignity of our foes could prepare would weigh in the minds of those upon whom it was visited, nor in the anguish-smitten bosoms of their absent fathers and husbands and brothers and sons, against the horror that starts up at the thought of submission to a foe so despicable and brutal. If the grave, though reached by the slow torture of starvation, were the only escape from the condition of servitude to the Yankee race, who would not welcome it for himself, or gladly consign to its peaceful shelter those dependent on him! Submission, if it were only to rob us of property and the protection of our ancestral roofs, might be endured, but the submission that at once uproots our social system, overturns the altars of our faith, desecrated all the sanctities of home, and makes forbidden and criminal all the beatitudes of life—that makes menials of those whose habit it has been to command, and compels obedience to a base-born upstart, and cruel master—such submission were infinitely worse than death, however painful. 'Thank God,' said a Virginia lady to one of Hunter's myrmidons, when passing through Bedford county, 'you cannot blockade eternity.' That door of escape is always open.—That haven of repose and safety is always accessible.

The women of the South will never become servants of Yankee mistresses. The men of the South will never become the toiling slaves of Yankee taskmasters. The religion of the South will never be destroyed by Yankee infidelism, nor its morality be extinguished by Yankee conquest. Born a superior race, endowed by Providence with a superior country, permitted to attain a higher scale of civilization, and to breathe a purer moral atmosphere, we expect to maintain and advance our superiority in all these respects so long as the Yankee race has a recognized being,

☞ We are permitted to publish the following extracts of a letter written by a gallant young officer in Potts' Battery, Branch Artillery from this State:

BRANCH ARTILLERY,
Petersburg, Aug. 3, 1864.

As we have very lately been engaged in battle, I write to inform you that through the protection of a kind Providence, while many of our brave soldiers fell around me, I have again been spared. As the fight on the 30th was very different from any I ever saw before, I will give you some of the particulars.

Our battery was in position on the Jerusalem plank road, in rear of our regular line of breastworks about four hundred yards, and about half a mile from Petersburg. On last Saturday morning, about five o'clock I was awoke by the report of a tremendous explosion; the earth seemed to rock beneath me. I being left in command of the battery, jumped out of my bomb-proof as quickly as possible, and arousing the men, placed them around the different guns. Just in front of me I perceived a large volume of smoke arising and I soon found that the Yankees had sprung a mine under one of our batteries which was supported by infantry. As soon as the smoke cleared away, I saw that we were having a hand to hand encounter with the enemy in the breach made by the explosion.

A large force was thrown through the opening and our men gave way to the right and left, and the Yankees came marching down on our battery.—Knowing I had no support, I perceived that we must fight and fight hard to save ourselves, and perhaps the city, as there were no troops between our battery and Petersburg and the Yankees were pouring through the breach. Prisoners say they were surprised at finding any force in rear of our main line.

Our guns all being loaded with canister, as the enemy came out into line, we fired two rounds into them which so astonished them, that those who were not killed or wounded broke and fled back to the works. Numbers of them threw down their arms and ran into our lines, among them many negroes. They ran into my gun pits crying out, "Massa, I hav'nt done anything." An old negro ran up to me, the exact counterpart of old George, the drummer in ——. He showed me his cartridge box and said he had not fired a shot. I examined and fonnd but one cartridge missing, and that was in his gun. He said he was a slave. He may be a harmless creature, but our men say that some of his comrades fought like dogs. Well, as soon as our battery broke their lines, the infantry took advantage of it and drove them from our works with slight loss to us but with great loss to the enemy. The negroes were slaughtered on sight by our men, and General Mahone had to issue an order to stop the bloody work before they were all killed.

On Monday morning a truce being granted the Yankees to bury their dead, I went down to the place where the explosion occurred, and there was one of the most appalling and heart rending scenes I have ever witnessed. The chasm was about seventy-five yards in circumference and forty feet deep. Some of our men were blown to pieces and others crushed to death, some entirely buried and some with their limbs protruding out of the earth. A party of men were digging out the dead bodies and others were standing around ready to recognize their friends as they were taken out. The two pieces of artillery in position here, were thrown thirty feet outside our works, and but two of the artillery men were left alive. I looked outside and saw a sight that convinced me that the Yankees had met a just retribution, for the ground was literally covered with them. Four hundred of them were lying *dead* in the small space of half an acre. They carried off a good many dead while our battery was firing on them. Two men would take one dead one and drag him along. While they held our lines I threw shell and scbrapnel into them killing a great many. I saw afterwards some with their heads half off, others with the head off and lying ten feet from the trunk. This was certainly done by artillery, and ours was the only battery playing on them.

The Yankees admit a loss of 5,000 here, while ours is comparatively small.

The negroes do not deserve our sympathy but I can't help feeling for the poor creatures, as but few of them survive after their capture. But few white Yankees were engaged in the fight. I guess Grant will find that mining Lee's army will not pay. While we were working our battery, five Yankee forts were firing on us, though our works were so strong that not a man in the battery was killed or wounded. Our pits were struck often and we were several times covered with dirt, but not one flinched from duty. I have written you this letter that you may see what part we took in the fight, as I see no mention made of us at all in the papers. North Carolina troops are seldom mentioned in Virginia papers except when they happen to make a failure. Ransom's North Carolina Brigade was the first to retake any of our works. Gen. Pendleton, the chief of artillery of this army, complimented us on our firing.

Whether we saved Petersburg or not, it is certain that there was no force between us and the city, and the Yankees were charging us when we broke their lines. M.

Rutherford.

It is reported that Rutherford county has gone two to one for Vance, and that Dr. Miller is elected over Harris for the district composed of the counties of Rutherford, Cleaveland, and Polk. We will probably get full returns to-day.

Beaufort.

We understand the old ticket is re-elected in this county, i. e., Warren for the Senate, and Donnell and Carter for the Commons.

The *Sentinel* of Friday says: We had a pleasant interview last evening with a gentleman just arrived from the United States. He gives a most gratifying account of the change in public sentiment with regard to the prosecution of the war. In Pennsylvania the reaction in favor of peace is very great, and he is confident, without some unforeseen occurrence arises, that the peace candidate will be triumphantly elected next fall.

We are satisfied from data exhibited to us, but which it would not be prudent to publish, that the call of Lincoln for troops, will furnish two white men from Maryland to the Confederate armies for one to the Federal.

The *National Intelligencer* says: Deeds of barbarism, whether committed by one side or the other, fixed a stigma of disgrace on national character; it is to be hoped that their native heinousnass will be clearly perceived in the light of the burning homes of Chambersburg.

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Alamance,	970	173	736	220
Alexander,	749	115	00	00
Anson,	826	108	00	00
Alleghany,	227	12	60	00
Ashe,	648	15	00	00
Beaufort,	534	102	00	00
Bertie,	525	105	00	00
Bladen,	332	344	472	28
Brunswick,	316	304	460	10
Burke,	886	239	474	104
Buncombe,	1,323	274	827	223
Cabarrus,	537	504	545	38
Caldwell,	838	40	00	00
Camden,	127	13	00	00
Carteret,			00	00
Caswell,	540	270	903	31
Catawba,	605	555	876	41
Chatham,	1,518	127	1202	640
Cumberland,	1,015	364	00	00
and Harnett,			1788	381
Cherokee,			00	00
Chowan,			00	00
Clay,	279	38	00	00
Cleaveland,	523	575	600maj	
Columbus,	297	496	00	00
Craven,	117	113	00	00
Currituck,	31	14	00	00
Davie,	736	132	627	123
Duplin,	100	961	937	65
Davidson,	1,368	162	854	487
Edgecombe,	113	508	962	8
Franklin,	525	378	00	00
Forsythe,	1,371	244	672	560
Gaston,	379	427	448	203
Gates,			00	00
Guilford,	1,977	74	1144	545
Granville,	942	445	1189	185
Greene,	230	134	00	00
Halifax,	451	538	1041	8
Harnett,	414	204	00	00
Haywood,			00	00
Henderson,	1,208	82	00	00
Hertford,	190	51	496	3
Hyde,	287	15	00	00
Iredell,	1,544	161	1065	92
Jackson,	604	117	00	00
Johnston,	1,000	194	499	619
Jones,	63	29	168	2
Lenoir,	267	140	00	00
Lincoln,	605	367	450	448
Macon,			00	00
Madison,	619	165	00	00
Martin,	282	230	00	00
McDowell,	728	104	00	00
Mecklenburg,	425	1,335	1690	112
Mitchell,			00	00
Montgomery,	227	18	553	242
Moore,	1,060	120	00	00
Nash,	317	282	00	00
New Hanover,	287	1,237	982	22
Northampton,	385	299	753	15
Orange,	1,451	362	1252	174
Onslow,	342	293	00	00
Pasquotank,	163	20	00	00
Perquimans,	85	13	00	00
Person,	559	191	00	00
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,			00	00
Randolph,	1,357	55	636	863
Rowan,	1,345	407	1301	63
Richmond,	634	97	00	00
Robeson,	931	320	960	119
Rockingham,	569	273	791	115
Rutherford,	1,147	257	00	00
Sampson,	463	704	00	00
Stanly,	943	10	396	178
Stokes,	653	82	448	331
Surry,	658	204	00	00
Transylvania,			00	00
Tyrrell,			00	00
Union,	556	417	00	00
Wake,	2,269	489	1497	1271
Wayne,	706	466	850	134
Warren,	174	464	765	2
Washington,			338	00
Watauga,	423	62	00	00
Wilkes,	1,615	76	95	379
Wilson,	188	466	395	24
Yakdin,	1,172	58	272maj	
Yancey,	714	186	00	00
	52,833	20,174		
	20,174			
Vance's maj.,	32,659			

The New York *Herald*, of the 1st, publishes the following in its Washington dispatches:

A very strong effort is making by Republican politicians to induce the Administration to give General McClellan the command of the defences of Washington, as urged by the *Herald*. They say that his appointment is demanded by expediency; that if he can rally an army of a hundred thousand or a hundred and fifty thohsand men for the defence of Washington, and to operate on Lee's flank, the advantage done to the cause will compensate for the sacrifice of personal feeling towards him, while, if, as they believe, he should fail to secure any considerable support from the people, it will dispose at once and forever of his claims as a leader, either military or political. Hon. Henry J. Raymond arrived here this morning, it is understood for the purpose of urging this matter upon the President.

STONEMAN.

Stoneman has gone up at last, and is now ruminating over the uncertainties and the dangers of raids in the prison house at Andersonville. He will be remembered as the leader of the famous "Stoneman raid" around Richmond, which accomplished so little with such magnificent preparations for the destruction of our railroads and canal. His days of raiding are over for a while at least, and he will have full time to repent of his sins, while enjoying Confederate hospitalities. The Yankees should quit raiding. They don't pay well for the investment, and are only a temporary inconvenience in one respect, while they are an absolute blessing in intensifying the hatred of the poeple for the foe who are making war upon us.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in North Carolina are over. Those who have been so unfortunate as to be elected, are remarkably well pleased with themselves and the rest of mankind generally, and those who are defeated feel unaccountably blue.

On the result of the Gubernatorial election, all speculation is at an end except, so far as to count upon Vance's probable majority. It is not only evident that Gov. Vance has been re-elected, but that it has been by an overpowering majority. True, there has been some scattering votes in some counties for Holden, but they are such as have been given out of sympathy for the man, not for his politics, and they only serve to show that Holden cannot charge force upon the army vote, for it seems that the people have with more universal unanimity stamped his course with the seal of their eternal condemnation.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

BUSHWHACKERS.—A note from Walhalla informs us that the Yankees and bushwhackers have make a raid on Murphy, North Carolina, and neighborhood, stolen all the stock and plundered the houses. The good citizens of Walhalla owe to themselves to organize for home defence as promptly as possible. A hundred or two determined mounted men, might very quickly wipe out these hellions of the woods, should they make their appearance in that locality. —*Columbia Carolinian.*

The Louisville *Journal*, says that within the month past, the rebels have captured trains and destroyed government property on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, to the amount of several millions of dollars.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.

Since the explosion of Friday nothing of interest has occurred, except some mortar shelling and picket resulting in nothing.

Grant is certainly sending more troops from his command to the Valley. He is not believed, however, to have abandoned mining, but still perseveres in digging.

From Mobile.

RICHMOND, August 7.

The following was received yesterday:

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships and 3 Ironclads passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh Monitor was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet.

Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner.

The Selma was captured, the Gaines was beached near the hospital of Fort Morgan and is safe. She will try to run up to-night. The enemys fleet has approached the city and a monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

(Signed)

D. H. MAURY,
Maj. Gen.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, August 6.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, dated Fort Morgan the 6th says the enemy's gunboat with wounded had left for Pensecola with a communication for the Admiral.

Buchanan is wounded and doing well, his leg may be saved.

The Tennessee had two killed and eight wounded. The Selma had one wounded and eight killed, including Lieutenant Comstock. Seven wounded in Fort Morgan—one slightly.

The garrison of Fort Morgan is in fine spirits, their loss was slight. The enemy was firing mildly.

The gunboat Morgan came up last night with the crew of the Gaines.

The enemy lost one Monitor and one gunboat.

In Mobile business is generally suspended and the city is a military camp.

Three gunboats came within a few miles of Dog River bar yesterday evening. They went back.—The enemy have merely carried the outposts of the harbor.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.

The New York *Times* of the 5th has no intelligence from either of their main armies.

A Court of Enquiry is about to be convened to inquire into the cause of the late disaster at Petersburg.

The exact number of Federal losses is ascertained to be five thousand six hundred and forty.

No gold quotations on the 4th, it being fast day.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 6th says Kelly repulsed the rebels under McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson, at New Creek, on the 4th.

The rebel loss was severe, ours slight.

Another force of rebels occupied Hagerstown on the 5th.

Curtin calls for 30,000 militia, and says, I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of this State the necessity for the immediate call of a force.

Telegrams say that the greatest consternation once more prevails in the Cumberland Valley. The population is panic stricken, and the farmers are hurrying off their stock.

Foreign advices of the 26th are unimportant.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CLINTON, Aug. 5.

New Orleans papers state that the enemy have entirely evacuated Brownsville, Texas, removihg everything.

Our batteries in sinking the steamer Clara Bell killed 3 and wounded 12 Yankees, the balance escaped in a skiff to the landing.

The National Negro Convention is to be held at New York on the 4th of October.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, Col. Scott captured a stockade at Doyles plantation on the river below Baton Rouge, without the loss of a man.

We have over 100 prisoners and a large amount of military stores.

RANDOM SHOTS.—While on the other side of the Chattahoochee river, a captain in Wright's brigade, now Carter's, who had just come off picket, took out his company to fire off their guns. He ordered his men to direct their fire toward the Yankee line, remarking that it might hurt somebody, which they did. On the following day a prisoner was captured on the same line. His first question was to inquire the meaning of the volley fired at such an hour on the previous day. When it was explained, he stated it had killed his Colonel, and caused great surprise to those who heard the volley and witnessed the result.

We would urge upon the farmers and gardners the great importance of saving an ample supply of seed of all kinds for the next year. This is a matter of great importance and ought not to be overlooked.—*Southerner.*

A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.—Ex-President Buchanan writing letters urging the nomination of Judge Samuel Nelson for President, and Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, for Vice President, at the Chicago Convention.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CARD OF THANKS.

I have the honor to return thanks in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers under my charge to Mrs. David Hinton, Wake county, for 22 watermelons, 1 peck of onions, and 6 quarts of buttermilk. Also, to Mr. Needham Price, Wake county, for 123 watermelons, 10 musk-melons, and 5 bushels of apples.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in charge.

Pettigrew Hospital,
Raleigh, N. C., August 6th, 1864. 93—1t.

Large Sale of Wire at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST, WE WILL SELL 2½ Bales of Iron Wire, Nos. running from 5 to 15. This will afford Telegraph Companies, Tinners, and others in need, a rare opportunity to supply themselves. This wire is new and recently imported.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.
August 8th, 1864. 92—tf.

Everybody Look this Way.

CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, MELONS, &c., &c., For sale at

W. W. WOODELL'S,
2 doors west of the Presbyterian Church.
August 9, 1864. 93—tf.

Headquarters N. C. Reserve,
RALEIGH, Aug, 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 5. }

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED TO THE LIEUTENANT GENeral Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain unmolested in certain counties of this State. It is hereby made the duty of the senior Reserves to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are made and will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order, in their respective counties.

By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
August 9, 1864. 93—7t.